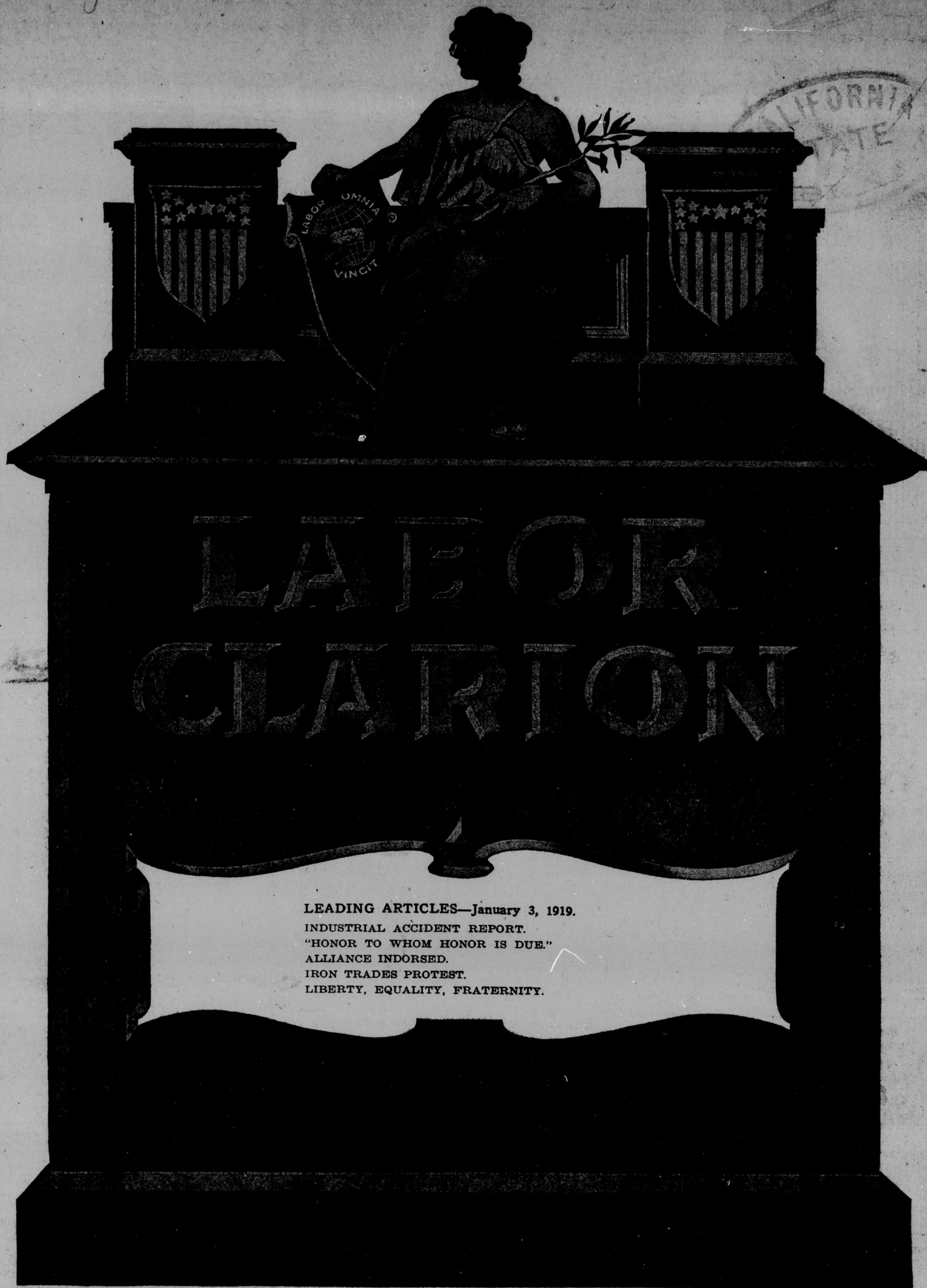


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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 3, 1919.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT REPORT.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

ALLIANCE INDORSED.

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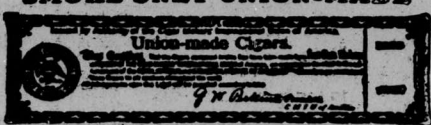
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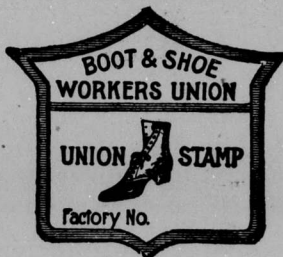
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Industrial Accident Commission
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Industrial Accident Report

Governor William D. Stephens has the report of the Industrial Accident Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. The outstanding feature of the report is that there were 31 fewer industrial deaths in California during 1917 than there were in 1916. In 1916 the deaths reported totaled 657, and in 1917 the total was 626. In view of the larger number of employees in 1917, and the impetus given to hazardous employment as a result of war activities, the reduction in California's industrial deaths is gratifying and the emphasis on accident prevention that the Commission gives has received splendid support from employers and employees. It was anticipated that 1917's death roll would be higher because frequently inexperienced men were assigned to hazardous work, but this fear was, happily, dispelled when the reports were tabulated.

The total number of reported industrial injuries for 1917 was 109,988, divided as follows: Fatal injuries, 626; permanent injuries, 1942; temporary injuries, 107,420.

Total dependents to the number of 668 were left as the result of 284 fatalities; 170 partial dependents were left in 75 fatal cases, in 256 fatal cases there were no dependents, and in 11 fatal cases the degree of dependency was unknown. The average age of the wives left dependent was 36.8 years, and the children's average age was 7.5 years.

The Commission awarded life pensions in eight cases of serious and permanent injuries. There were 17,007 injuries that caused a time loss of 15 days or more. The remaining injuries came within the two weeks waiting period.

Compensation and Medical Costs.

The 109,988 injured workers were awarded \$2,769,997 in compensation. In this sum is included the estimates in all death and permanent injury cases. The medical, surgical and hospital payments totaled \$1,178,357. The compensation and medical costs total \$3,948,354.

Compensation Department.

There were two noticeable decreases reported by the Compensation Department during the fiscal year: First, a decrease in the number of cases filed; second, a decrease in the time between the filing and the decision of each case. There was a decrease of over 9 per cent in the number of cases filed. The time required for decision has been reduced, for the ordinary cases, by 9.6 per cent and, for all cases, 16 per cent less than the previous year. The average time of the ordinary case between filing and application for adjustment of claim and a decision was 561-2 days. There were 1543 contested cases decided. In all other instances compensation was either paid automatically according to law, or after the Commission had exercised its good offices to remove sources of controversy.

Compensation was awarded to employees in 69.2 per cent of the contested cases and denied in 21.4 per cent of the cases decided.

Permanent Disability Ratings.

There were 1947 permanent injuries referred to the Permanent Disability Rating Department during 1917. Loss of earning power is the basis of the California Compensation Act in making awards for permanent injuries. The loss is determined by (1) nature of injury or disfigurement; (2) occupation; (3) age.

Investigation of Permanent Injuries.

The Commission has commenced a careful investigation to learn definitely what has become of the approximately 7500 permanently injured men, all of whom sustained their injuries between January 1, 1914, and July 1, 1918. Analyses of the reports indicate that about one case out of every five is severe enough to constitute a serious handicap. The need of industrial re-education of the permanently crippled is apparent. No compensation law fulfils its true purpose unless included under its activities is a department to guide men with permanent injuries into new wage-coming capacities.

Safety Department.

Expansion has marked the efforts of the Safety Department during the last fiscal year. Inspections to the number of 1289 were made by the Department's engineers and inspectors, in which plants 79,117 employees were employed. In addition, 1670 elevators were inspected, 841 boilers and 362 air tanks.

To assist in reducing the number of injuries in the lumber industry, there was produced a motion picture entitled "Preventable Accidents in the Lumber Industry."

Illustrated "Safety First" lectures have been delivered by members of the staff before various organizations throughout the State.

Public hearings were held in San Francisco and Los Angeles to consider General Construction Safety Orders. These orders became effective on January 15, 1918. Committees of employers, employees and others interested were appointed to prepare safety orders for electrical stations, steam shovels and locomotive cranes, and for foundry operations.

An electrically operated gold dredge has been added to the Safety Museum at 529 Market Street San Francisco. The Museum now occupies about 3,000 square feet of floor space and contains hundreds of exhibits.

The Mining Division inspected mines, mills, smelters, gold dredges, quarries and construction tunnels. The safety of 17,000 employees was affected.

Due in no small measure to the inspection work of the Mining Division, fatal injuries at quarries were reduced from 20 in 1916 to 10 in 1917.

Special attention was given to the furtherance of safety among the operators and miners of the State. Safety Bulletins and Safety Bear Letters were mailed to those engaged in the industry.

A first aid instructor was added to the Mining Division. He trained 31 classes in first aid. These classes were trained in twenty places, scattered from Shasta to Riverside Counties. All told, 407 persons took the complete course of training and 300 persons took part of the course. Arrangements were made with the University of California Extension Division for a course of English for foreigners.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines Car No. 1 visited eleven different mining sections, giving training to 86 employees in mine rescue and to 425 employees and citizens in first aid work.

Safety Rules for Gold Dredges and Safety Rules for Quarries were prepared during the year. Merit rating of mines received the attention of the Mining Division.

State Compensation Insurance Fund.

Employers have continued to patronize the State Compensation Insurance Fund in increasingly large numbers, and the Fund wrote compensation premiums in 1917 to the amount of \$1,373,792.54, or 24.4 per cent of California's total compensation premium income. It is estimated the Fund will have a premium income of \$2,500,000 for 1918, representing an increase of about 80 per cent over business of 1917.

The Fund's total assets as of June 30, 1918, were \$2,263,087.85.

The expense ratio, exclusive of the two per cent tax, was reduced from 15.46 per cent in 1915 to 10.28 per cent for the first six months of 1918.

A total of \$578,413.50 has been refunded to policy holders in dividends from commencement of operations to July 1, 1918.

THE BRITISH ELECTION.

The features of the election landslide for the Lloyd George coalition government, the results of which were officially announced last Saturday, included the defeat of many parliamentarians who had almost "grown into" British politics by long years of service.

The most notable of these are ex-Premier Asquith, who thus vanishes from the opposition bench, where he has been leader and spokesman ever since his own overthrow at the hands of Lloyd George; Walter Runciman, Sir John Simon, Herbert Samuel, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Masterman, all of the old Liberal party, with the Laborites Henderson, Snowden, Lansbury, and Goslint, who was the leader of the great dock strikes in 1912.

Countess Markiewicz, one of the Sinn Fein leaders, has achieved the distinction of being the first woman elected to the British Parliament, according to returns received Saturday. The countess was arrested in connection with the Easter rebellion and held in prison for some time.

The notable pacifists Trevelyan and Anderson were badly beaten.

The final count reported the following results:

Co-Unionists, 334; Co-Liberals, 127; Co-Labor, 10; total coalitionists, 471; Independent Unionists, 46 (probable supporters of the coalition in most of its policies); Sinn Fein, 73; Labor, 65; Liberal party, 37; Irish Home Rule Nationalists, 7; Independents, 5; English Nationalists, 2; Socialist 1. Total, 236. Grand total, 707.

The principal majorities included the following:

Bonar Law, 13,000; Lloyd George, 12,000; Lord Robert Cecil, 4000; Sir Eric Geddes, 7000; Dr. MacNamara 300 (his was a very doubtful seat for the government).

It almost wiped out the great national party of Liberals handed down for generation through Gladstone, the Earl of Roseberry, Lord Morley and ex-Premier Asquith.

Furthermore, the election wiped out almost the whole Irish Nationalist party, which fought valiantly for home rule under the successive leadership of Parnell and Redmond during nearly half a century.

Ramsay MacDonald, pacifist Labor leader, was snowed under by a 14,000 plurality. Havelock Wilson, the aggressive head of the International Seamen's Union and leader in the anti-German boycott movement, proved to have won after his defeat had been regarded as certain.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

The Charlotte (N. C.) "Observer"—the volunteer and highly enthusiastic champion of the North Carolina cotton manufacturers—rushes to the defense of its clients in a recent issue. Under the caption "Miss Lathrop Corrects Some Figures Bearing on Carolina Industries," the "Observer" correspondent quotes a letter from the chief of the Children's Bureau to Eugene Holt.

Judging by the context Eugene Holt had made a protest against the report of the Federal Children's Bureau on present child labor conditions and had expressed the feeling that exaggerated and sensational reports from a Federal office regarding the situation in North Carolina might lead the uninitiated public to think that North Carolina cotton mills actually employed children. Of course, it would be unfortunate for this industry to rest under such a cloud. Miss Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, therefore takes down the files containing the investigators' reports and looks them over again to make sure that justice is done. She says it was unfortunate that anyone should have had the impression that the official reports referred only to cotton mills, because the statement of the Bureau given to the press plainly indicates that it refers to all industries.

This is not Miss Lathrop's fault nor the fault of the public—there is a super-sensitive self-consciousness on the part of the cotton mill industry, which has persisted in thinking for the past fifteen years that every criticism on child labor in America was directed against that industry. Advocates of child labor reform have never been able to refer to child labor in the glass factories of West Virginia, the coal mines of Pennsylvania or even the beet fields of Colorado without having the North Carolina cotton manufacturer get hot under the collar and retort that they were attacking his business and that the child labor "up-lifters" were financed by New England capital in order to destroy the infant industry in the South.

And so Miss Lathrop goes to the trouble of making it clear that the cotton mill employers are not the only ones in North Carolina that offend against the rights of innocent childhood. She says, "We find that the five-year-old children at work were not in the cotton industry." This ought to silence forever those critics of that gentlemen's agreement in North Carolina under which the organization of any official state supervision of industry has been persistently opposed. Why should anyone any longer ask for such supervision? Even without it these custodians of the people's welfare have ruthlessly excluded from their mills all five-year-old children.

Miss Lathrop further says that "children between six and ten were found in five industries including cotton, and that children of these ages in cotton industries who were working regularly were working eleven hours a day." How have the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished? Tell it not in Gath lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice. Ten years ago those of us who have been dubbed by our critics as "child labor agitators" were branded as infamous falsifiers when we ventured to report that children of eight, nine and ten years were sometimes found at work in cotton mills. We can afford now to rest our case. Here comes the Charlotte "Observer," defender of the holy cult of cotton manufacturers, to assure us on Government authority that no children of five years are found in the cotton industry and that the children in the cotton mills between six and ten years of age were working only eleven hours a day!

The chief of the Federal Children's Bureau says that the mills visited constituted about one-tenth of the total number in the state and they were a fair sample. We therefore gratuitously contribute to the Charlotte "Observer" and to its constituency whatever comfort they can get out of the Government estimate that not more

than 910 children between six and ten years of age are working in the five industries investigated in North Carolina and that those of this number in the cotton mills who were working regularly are on the eleven-hour shift. These are the industries presided over by the men who assured Congress that without a Federal law North Carolina would protect her own children. Happily there are other forces in North Carolina at work—forces keenly alive to the necessity of safeguarding the children of that commonwealth, and we may expect them to be heard at the next session of the Legislature demanding the enactment of a well-considered program for child conservation.

But since the Charlotte "Observer" has turned state's evidence let us take occasion to warn the North Carolina friends of the children that they must be cautious and conservative. We agree with Miss Lathrop that "in a time like this, whose difficulties of adjustment are evident," it is especially desirable to put forth no sensational or exaggerated statements." Let us bear in mind that no children of five years were found at work in the cotton mills and that the children between six and ten years worked only eleven hours a day!

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will be a remarkable one for every act in it will be entirely new. Sarah Padden will be a special feature of this program. She will present "The Eternal Barrier," a one-act play with but one character which enables Miss Padden to give a performance which is simply superb. When Miss Padden played "The Clod" she set a high standard for herself. In "The Eternal Barrier" she surpasses her previous effort and establishes herself as one of the most artistic, capable and versatile actresses the stage possesses. Gus Edwards' Annual Song Revue "The Fountain of Youth," in eight spouts will introduce Olga Cook a young prima donna of whom report speaks highly. Others in the cast are Marie Villani, the Neapolitan Tenor; Bruce Morgan, Marguerite Dana and Helen Coyne. There are two dozen chorus girls who are described as typical Edwards Beauties. There is also a male sextette and the various numbers and effects are distributed throughout the ten scenes which form an even larger production than is required for most musical comedies. George La Maire for the past eleven years one of America's best and most popular black face comedians will, with the aid of Clay Crouch, present their latest comedy hit "The New Physician." "Rubeville" a melange of rural mirth and melody which on the occasion of its previous visit proved a great laughing success will be presented by a capable company of comedians the chief of whom are Harry B. Watson and James Carney. Lee Beers has established himself as a great favorite. His crisp stories, little songs, skill at the piano and striking individuality never fail to secure for him a cordial welcome. Four Buttercups appropriately styled "A Novelty Surprise" is an act that will amuse and entertain. It is interpreted by Virginia Daley, Mayme La Rue, Helen Hammond and Gertrude Moody. The latest series of the Hearst Weekly Motion Pictures will conclude one of the best bills ever offered in vaudeville.

VIRTUOUS TROTZKY.

Press dispatches from Geneva, Switzerland say that the daughter of Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik minister of war and marine, and a Bolshevik named Lewow, were arrested in Warsaw Saturday last, according to the Polish agency at Lausanne. One million five hundred thousand dollars were found in the apartment which they were occupying.

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ALLIANCE INDORSED.

The national executive council of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has adopted a platform embodying a set of principles which will underlie the future work of the American Alliance.

The Alliance, during the period of the war, has fought for a clean, loyal, pro-American labor movement, and has opposed all the destructive elements of pacifism, disloyalism and Bolshevism. This fight must go on even with the coming of peace. The program, as embodied in the resolution adopted by the executive council, reads as follows:

"Whereas, Too much stress cannot be made of the fact that the wage earners of the United States of America have proven their almost unanimous patriotism during the world conflict especially since our country has been forced to throw its weight into the maelstrom to preserve liberty of thought and democracy for the peoples of the world; we wish to express our complete confidence in the loyalty of the American toiler as represented by the American Federation of Labor and our pride in the work of the president of the Federation, Brother Gompers, who has so fittingly presented to the world the whole-hearted support of the wage earners of this country for a universal brotherhood of man, having for its ultimate object a progressive advancement toward labor's equal rights in the affairs of government both economically and politically and to educate the people of the world as to the benefits to be obtained through our form of government and its democratic institutions; we further declare our continued support in the work of the American Alliance in its campaign to align the wage earners in their undivided support of our Government; we further declare that we feel that the time is ripe to separate the wheat from the chaff; there being no room in our country for divided Americanism, we seek the alignment of those in the common cause for Labor and Democracy of the 100 per cent American, we make no distinction questioning the birthplace of the citizen but we demand complete support of Government from those who enjoy the benefits of our free institutions; we oppose those who during the stress of war have been conducting a profiteering campaign for personal gain and whose sympathies have been with our enemies; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the executive council of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy herewith adopts the following as its program for the future campaign:

"1st—An alignment of the wage earners and their friends in a truly patriotic organization to advance the campaign of 100 per cent patriotism to 100 per cent American citizenship to encourage complete elimination of hyphenated Americanism.

"2d—To oppose with every power of organized strength the introduction of that brand of Socialism known as the Bolsheviki in any part of these United States of America.

"3d—To use every legal effort for the purpose of driving out the system of profiteering in food-stuffs and fuel commodities, to use every force to either regulate by government statute or to introduce new legislation that will have for its object a fair and reasonable profit for the dealer but a complete elimination of the greedy class of dealers who by their practices have lost any consideration other than drastic regulation for the best interests of our citizenship as a whole.

"4th—To work as a unit in any campaign of reconstruction and reorganization which will affect the economic conditions in our country insofar as they affect the welfare of the wage earners of our country."

Too often there is a sting back of honeyed words.

CHILD WELFARE.

That the new national consciousness of children's needs developed by Children's Year has begun to show permanent results is indicated in the annual report of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, which has just been made public. The campaign was inaugurated with the beginning of the second year of the war in an effort to save babies' lives and to raise the standards for the health, education, and work of older children. The work has been done in co-operation with the child welfare committees of the Council of National Defense. "It is impossible," Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, writes, "to speak with too much appreciation of the power of this great body of volunteers."

Between six and seven million children have been weighed and measured. Many local committees have succeeded in providing follow-up measures to help parents in their endeavors to remedy defects which the tests have revealed. Scientific diets have been prescribed for many of the children whose examinations indicated that they were undernourished. In a number of places public funds have been appropriated for permanent work for children as a result of the Children's Year, and many health centers, prenatal clinics, traveling clinics, and like measures for the better care of children have been established.

Through the weighing and measuring tests, the report points out, general attention has for the first time been drawn to the needs of the child of pre-school age, long known as the "neglected age." The claims of infants and the needs of mothers for better prenatal and confinement care have been given wide publicity by local committees working for a healthier childhood.

The older children have been given special attention. In order to afford older children opportunity to gauge their physical development tests of physical efficiency were made part of the recreation drive, held in the summer. The drive included many other features, planned with the purpose of giving boys and girls a chance to develop wholesome interests and play under healthy, decent conditions.

The present drive of Children's Year is the Back-to-School campaign. It is now going forward in 36 States, and is an effort to get out of industry and back to school many young boys and girls who left because of war conditions.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died since the last published report: Ernest G. Johnson of the musicians, Louis Adler and Peter McKeown of the riggers and stevedores, John Stanley of the waiters, Ellsworth Anderson of the elevator operators, Charles P. Larson of the Alaska fishermen, Jake Walter of the waiters, George B. McClellan of the ship caulkers, Robert Driscoll of the riggers and stevedores, Leslie F. Fisher of the machinists, Charles Lay of the barbers, Roy F. Rose of the locomotive firemen, Gus E. Lundell of the marine cooks, James F. Degnan of the teamsters, Frederick Meyer of the laundry wagon drivers, Peter Papina of the plumbers, A. G. Zimmerman of the bookbinders, Charles A. Dohring of the theatrical mechanics, William May of the pile drivers.



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REPEAL OF TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS.

Two measures of vital importance to Federal civil service will be introduced in Congress immediately after the holiday recess upon request of the National Federation of Federal Employees. One will provide for repeal of the restrictions on interdepartmental transfers, and the other for vocational training of soldiers and sailors as a prerequisite to appointment to Government positions.

The law of 1917, forbidding transfers at higher salary or with promotion in less than one year, has been aggravated since the war began by departmental ruling, the Federation states, which the employees contend are virtually blacklist orders in some departments, namely the Navy and Interior. The result has been that experienced Government workers, although needed seriously on important war work, even when transferred thereto, were denied the salary belonging to such work. At the same time, new and inexperienced appointees, brought in by the ten-thousand, have received salaries, at entrance, higher than the experienced workers were allowed.

The Federation does not contend that the new workers were overpaid. On the contrary, it protests against the generally low salary scale in the Government, and especially the injustice of holding down the pay of experienced employees. With the competition of better-paying work outside, the Government could never have held these workers through the war, it is claimed, had not the departments resorted to the blacklist plan, which stigmatized any employee who resigned as unpatriotic, even though his Government position was paying him less than \$2 a day. The Federation demands removal of all

restrictions on transfers after six months' employment.

The desired legislation for vocational training of returned soldiers and sailors as a prerequisite to their appointment in the Government service is regarded by the Federation as necessary alike in justice to the men who have given military service and to the tax-paying public, which has a right to demand the highest efficiency in the civil service. Government work, the Federation contends, is a special field requiring special fitness. The existing law for "veteran preference," however, passed after the Civil War, and extended after the Spanish War, gives preference to any soldier or sailor applicant irrespective of his rating on the civil service register.

The proposed new legislation, according to the National Federation, will provide training, at Government expense, for soldiers and sailors who desire Government positions, thereby establishing a preference based on capability alone.

BAKERY WAGON DRIVERS.

Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union elected the following officers last Saturday evening: President J. S. Peterson; vice-president, Leo P. Moore; secretary-treasurer, W. Elligeroth; secretary-business agent, George G. Kidwell; trustee, J. F. Casey. Kidwell was elected to office for the third term without opposition. A spirited contest was waged for the office of secretary-treasurer between Elligeroth and O'Leary, and Elligeroth won by a margin of seven votes.

German language newspapers published in the United States are making the claim that the Germans have not been guilty of any atrocities of

any sort since July, 1914. Wonder what our soldiers who have seen evidence of things unspeakable over there will think of this example of chastened and contrite hearts?

BIG REDUCTIONS TO LABOR MEN FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON**SWISS****WATCHMAKERS**

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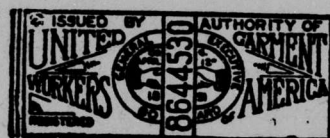
Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up.	Cut to
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17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 5.00	5.00
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 15.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 25.00	25.00
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EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

Governor Stephens recently appointed a committee on Efficiency and Economy. The committee was appointed for the purpose of studying the affairs of the State and of formulating a definite plan for improving their administration without prejudice to the public welfare and without impairment of present efficiency.

The Governor has, for a long time, realized the need for such an introspection of State affairs and in his letter to the committee said:

"During the past few years California's government has been practically reconstructed. We have experienced a development along social, humanitarian and industrial lines which for so short a period surpasses the history of like achievement in any other state. But exactly the same results follow in governmental development as follow expansion in private business, and, as in private business, after growth and development, we now must remove all extraneous expense and practice the strictest economy in carrying on the State's activities. If there be debris and structural staging, necessary to the work of building but unnecessary and expensive to proper maintenance, such non-essentials must be removed.

"Necessarily in grappling with the big, industrial, economic and social problems, governmental activities have grown up more or less independent of each other, with inevitable overlapping. What we want to know is the extent of this overlapping, and the possible saving to the people in cost of government without injury to the public service.

"With this idea in mind I am asking the committee to make a study of the problem and to report to the Governor upon the following points:

- "1. The statutes under which each department, bureau or commission is organized.
- "2. The powers, duties and internal organizations, as provided by law, and in fact exercised.
- "3. To what extent powers and duties overlap and duplicate.
- "4. Analysis and comparison of appropriations and expenditures.
- "5. Recommendations."

The problem before the committee is a formidable one and when adequately solved will place the State of California in the lead among the states of the Union in the matter of administrative efficiency. We wish you to know that your cooperation and aid are most earnestly desired and that such constructive suggestions as you may have to make, which will aid us in our deliberations, will be most welcome.

The committee at its first meeting, held December 9, decided that its initial procedure would be to place in groups all those departments of the State government which perform similar or allied functions, and to make its studies by such groups. This grouping has now been completed and a list of the functional headings under which all departments have been grouped accompanies this letter. It is the plan to hold public hearings in connection with the study of these groups, and you may look forward to being notified of these hearings if you will inform us of the group or groups in which you are interested. Your opportunity to present matters to us, however, is not limited to the public hearings for we shall be pleased to hear from you at any time. Your communication may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the executive office, Room 77, State Capitol, Sacramento.

All administrative departments in the executive branch have been arranged in functional groups under the following subject headings: I. Legal Service. II. Finance. III. Commerce and Public Utilities. IV. Public Works and Properties. V. Agriculture and Natural Resources. VI. Labor. VII. Education. VIII. Public Health. IX. Public Welfare. X. Civil Service. XI. State Defense.

BRITISH SEAMEN ARRIVE.

Thomas Chambers, treasurer of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and Captain Tupper, organizer of the same organization, arrived in the city this afternoon. The visitors were met by a delegation from the local Seamen's Union and escorted to their hotel. It is said that the representatives are visiting all of the affiliated Sailors' Unions in America for the purpose of inducing them to co-operate with the British National Union in a boycott of German commerce and shipping for the next seven years because of the atrocities of German seamen during the war in needlessly murdering British sailors on merchant ships by use of the submarine. The local union will fittingly entertain the guests of honor at a special meeting of the union next Monday evening and during their stay in the city.

PLACE BAN ON LAUNDRIES.

After an extended period during which the Labor Council and the Laundry Workers' Union used all possible effort toward organizing the French laundries of the city, it has been found impossible to meet with success without resorting to drastic measures. This is the assertion of the officers of the Laundry Workers' Union and prompted the Labor Council last evening to declare its intention of boycotting all French laundries not unionized.

JAMES C. LEO PASSES.

James C. Leo, secretary of the Printing Pressmen's Union, died last Thursday morning after a week's illness.

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San Francisco

Portland



Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come
through the secretary of each or-
ganization. Members are notified
that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 19, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919.

Our love shall go to meet them,
When the boys come home,
To bless them and to greet them,
When the boys come home;
And the fame of their endeavor
Time and change shall not dis sever
From the nation's heart forever,
When the boys come home.—John Hay.

The defeat of Arthur Henderson and Philip Snowden for Parliament in England shows clearly what the British workingmen think of the Utopian program drawn up by the Labor Party. Henderson and Snowden were the chief advocates of the program and opposed Lloyd George for re-election. George was elected by a very large majority while both Henderson and his fanatical colleague were defeated. This will be sad news for the American Bolsheviks.

If Mooney ever gets a new trial, and he should get it because of the cloud that has been placed upon his conviction by the Oxman testimony, it will be in spite of his fool friends and not because of them. These alleged friends think more of spreading propaganda for their crazy theories than they do of bringing about a new trial. Anyone who does not agree with their insane tactics is immediately published throughout the country as a crook in league with the prosecution, though the fact is that those who spread such falsehoods are so crooked themselves that a straight line is invisible to them.

The arguments of the partisans of the political parties sometimes fool nearly all of the people part of the time, but seldom fool all the people for very long. During the war the Republicans complained that President Wilson did not break up his Cabinet and give them places in it. If he had done so they would have informed the people that he was compelled to call in Republicans because he could not find in his own party men capable of conducting the affairs of the Nation through the war. When the peace treaty is finally drawn up it is a certainty that these same politicians will find fault with almost every paragraph of it. In one place it will exact too much and in another it will be selling out the Nation. No matter what the President does he will be unable to avoid the criticism of his political enemies. They may not be able to find any really honest objection to the treaty, but they will tear it to pieces in the hope that they may deceive enough of the voters of the country to put their party in power. It is jobs they are after and they care very little how they get them.

Liberty—Equality—Fraternity

The world is full of people who say they are in favor of liberty, equality and fraternity in human affairs, but generally those who shout the loudest for these principles do not practice them in their daily life. Some of them have so far deceived themselves as to really believe they stand for these ideals while others are just plain ordinary frauds and do the shouting in the hope that they may practice deception to their own advantage upon others. In the latter class all Bolsheviks undoubtedly belong, because they are endeavoring to bring about government in which certain classes are denied the right to participate. No mercy whatever is shown anyone who opposes them. No punishment is so cruel or appalling as to be avoided when they are in a position to carry out their desires toward their enemies. They have grown so accustomed to this feeling that a great many of them actually believe it governs the entire human race and are, therefore, unconscious of the fact that they are different from others.

The chiefs of the Soviet government in Russia are always busy telling the world that they believe in government by the people and for the people, that in fact they are democrats and are endeavoring to bring about the very purest democracy in Russian affairs. Their practices, however, are not in harmony with their protestations because they deny the privileges of citizenship to certain classes of the Russian population, yet compel the excluded people to abide by the mandates promulgated by the officers of that government. Is this any more democratic than the government maintained by the old tzardom? It certainly is not. It simply amounts to a change in masters, a reversal of positions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Perhaps they reason that turn about is fair play, but if that is the way they reason they ought to be honest about it and admit that it is that sort of thing and not democracy that they favor. They are wise enough to know that if they did this they would not last long because the great mass of humanity is not built after the Bolshevik pattern.

Very recently we had in the San Francisco Labor Council a splendid illustration of the difference between the dispositions of the reds and the trade unionists. A trade unionist made certain indiscreet remarks detrimental to a cause in which the other element was particularly interested, and they went after him hammer and tongs determined to crucify him at all hazards. They even went to the extreme of violating the Council's laws in their efforts to inflict punishment upon their enemy. Never a word was uttered by one of them which would tend to ease up on the marked delegate. They kept after him day and night, month after month, until they were finally compelled to desist.

A little while later one of the red guard made remarks bordering upon sedition and was chastised by a delegate sitting near him. A motion was made that he be punished for his conduct, and the very men on the other side that he had repeatedly maligned and slandered arose and entered pleas that the unfortunate creature be spared the punishment and humiliation that the adoption of the motion would bring to him. The mover of the motion was urged by many of the opponents of the culprit to withdraw his motion, and yielded to the persuasion, thus putting an end to the incident.

These incidents, however, were not needed to illustrate the difference between the two schools of thought. The everyday conduct of the man with the Bolshevik mind clearly condemns him as unfit to wield power. He is merciless, deceitful and selfish wherever found.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

All reports coming from Germany indicate that while the people are looking for sympathy from their victorious enemies there is nowhere any regret over the misery their conduct brought upon the world. They are still as arrogant as ever and unless they are made to pay to the last particle of their ability there can be no assurance that they will not again be ready to pounce upon the human race and endeavor to compel submission to their dictates. If the peace terms are such that they will be kept busy for a generation or two in repairing the damage they have done then they will have time to reflect and perhaps be persuaded that another such foray would not be profitable for them.

By a majority more decisive than on the previous week the Labor Council again voted down a motion having for its purpose the sending of a delegate to the convention in Chicago called by the International Workers' Defense League to deal with the Mooney case. The arguments against the motion were to the effect that all indications pointed to the convention being a gathering of reds, many of whom are opposed to the policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor and that no good could come from the meeting. The proper body, the speakers contended, to deal with the problems was the American Federation of Labor and that the power of organized labor should not be turned over to outside parties owing no responsibility to the movement. The decision reached last Friday night, under the laws of the Council, is final as the matter cannot again be brought up for consideration.

If the people desire to please the Bolsheviks it can be done very easily by passing laws with the provision that they are only to be observed by those who believe in them and may be ignored by those who do not. The Bolsheviks can then change their beliefs whenever it suits their convenience, insist upon the observance of the law when it is in their favor and, by asserting disbelief, ignore it when it operates against them. This is the logic of the anti-Americans who are now sending up their wails in favor of liberating those who endeavored to interfere with the Government in prosecuting the war. A great world this would be if these people were allowed to have their own way about the manner in which affairs should be conducted. When you hear a man spreading propaganda of the Bolshevik order get his name and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will be found to be a foreigner who is out of sympathy with American institutions.

That the United States Shipping Board is letting hundreds of millions worth of shipbuilding contracts to concerns in the Orient is a surprise to the trade unionists of this country. Shipbuilding mechanics are being laid off daily by the thousands in the yards of the United States and the prospects of unemployment for large numbers of these men loom strongly in the distance, yet contracts are being let to both Japan and China. This condition of affairs should not exist. The protests being sent to the Shipping Board and to members of Congress should, therefore, result in the cancellation of all such contracts let to foreign firms either in the Orient or elsewhere. American mechanics can do the work and they are entitled to the opportunity. During the war this sort of thing could have been justified because of the necessity for getting every ton of shipping into service at the earliest possible date, but no such emergency exists at this time.

WIT AT RANDOM

Judge—The police say that you and your wife had some words.

Prisoner—I had some, but didn't get a chance to use them.—"Puck."

The kaiser said, "What shameful fears
I'm now compelled to feel;
I stacked the cards for thirty years
And then mused up the deal!"
—Washington "Star."

Major Earlwood Dawson, of his Majesty's Forces, in a letter to his sister, an American Red Cross worker in England, tells an incident illustrative of England's faith in the Americans.

An English private had captured a German captain. Tommy marched his prisoner into headquarters with the air of a major-general on parade and stood waiting for his turn to deliver over his captive.

The German captain smirked disdainfully; glanced about the tent, and hissed at Tommy, "You stupid English, you dink dat you vill vin dis var. Vell, I tell you dot you von't, for we haf the German Gott on our side."

"That's all right, old boy," replied Tommy promptly, "we've got the Yanks on ours."—"Red Cross Press Service."

Mrs. Simpson's voice rumbled through the house. "Mary, here's the baker. How many loaves? Two, as usual?"

"Two loaves, indeed," replied Mrs. Simpson. "Have you forgotten that Jack is coming home on leave today?"

"Of course!" said Mr. Simpson, as he suddenly remembered his sailor son was coming home. "Here, Mr. Baker, back your cart up against this door, and tip her up."—"Tit-Bits."

"Is the medicine you have for your rheumatism used internally or externally?"

"Eternally, I guess. I've used nine bottles and it hasn't helped me yet."—Boston "Transcript."

"Madam, I see you advertise table board." "I do." "But why specify table board? What other kind of board is there?" "Stable board. You ain't the first jackass that has been along."—Kansas City "Journal."

"I understand that the young man in the house next to you is a finished cornist."

"Geel! Is he? I was just screwing up my courage to finish him myself. Who did it?"—Houston "Post."

"Miss Willing," began the young man as he wiped the perspiration from his brow, "are you fond of stories?"

"If they are new, Mr. Woodby," replied the fair maid. "I simply dote on them."

"But the one I was going to tell you, Miss Willing, is not new," said the young man. "It is, I might say, Miss Willing—or, Clara—the old story, but—"

"Oh, never mind, George," she interrupted. "Even if it is a chestnut, I'm sure I never heard of it. Go on, please!"—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

After coming in from a twenty-mile "hike," the officer in command of a negro company said, before dismissing them, "I want all the men who are too tired to take another hike to take two paces forward."

All stepped forward except one big husky six-footer. Noticing him, the officer said, "Well, Johnson, ready for twenty miles more?"

"No, sah," replied Johnson, "Ah'm too tired to even take dem two steps."

MISCELLANEOUS

"INVY."

Such a swate charming crature was Kitty
O'Toole,
The lily of far Tipperary;
Wid her cheeks like a rose and her eyes like the
sloes,
And her figure as nate as a fairy.
I saw her wan day: Och, she looked like a quane,
In the glory of swate wan and twinty,
As she sat with McGinty's big arm round her
waist,
Bedad! how I invied McGinty.

Six months after that in the swate summer days,
The bhoys and the gur'ls were invited,
By Larry O'Toole in the cabin beyant,
To see Kate and McGinty united;
And when in the church they were jined into wan,
And the praste gave thim blessin's in plinty,
And Katie looked swater than iver before,
Bedad! how I invied McGinty.

But the years they rolled past and McGinty he
died,

Sure my heart was all broke up wid pity
To see her so mournful and lonesome and sad,
So I went and got married to Kitty.
But now whin I gaze where McGinty is laid,
Wid a stone at his head cowl'd and flinty,
And lying so peaceful and quiet and shstill,
Bedad! I sthll invy McGinty.

COMMUNITY COUNCILS.

By Charles C. Moore.

Director State Council of Defense.

The great potentiality that resides in community organization is, to my mind, one of the major revelations of the world war. Up to the hour that the Armistice was signed, community cooperation accomplished miracles in every phase of war work. It knit the nation together into one great family. Its objective was to render every civic and industrial act assistant toward the winning of the war. To community organizations encomiums have been given by the President of the United States and the national leaders in war time thought and action. They have enabled every citizen effectively to contribute his or her share, the aggregate of which compelled victory.

Now that the war is at an end and we have entered into a period of readjustment and an era of peace, rich with unexampled possibilities of prosperity and civic righteousness, a real demand has been created for the continuation of community work.

I wish to urge as strongly as I can upon the citizens of California the thought that social and material benefit will result in the organization of the community, not only to the community itself and its individual members, but to the State and Nation as well. Such organization has in it powers to weave into the warp of our state and national institutions the weft of what American citizenship should be when it exemplifies its ideal.

Although the State Council of Defense of California will terminate its existence on January 31st next, community organization should go on with increased enthusiasm and should function when the State Council of Defense has become a mere memory. It should constitute the living unit existing for its own betterment, and for the betterment of the nation, long after the death of that instrumentality which gave it birth. The State Council of Defense of California, would urge that all our citizens join with the members of their particular community, to the end that the organization so faithfully planned may be given success commensurate with California's record of accomplishment.

Board of Directors.
 James C. Dewey
 George W. Lerond
 Mike Fogel
 George Price
 Bela Spiller
 Alex Djeau
 W. A. Belard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
 W. A. Weber President
 Arthur Morey Vice-President
 J. J. Atkins Business Representative
 A. A. Greenbaum Recording Secretary
 Clarence H. King Financial Secretary-Treasurer
 Office Hours, 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
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 General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
 Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
 George E. Williams Secretary
 L. N. Ritsau Business Representative
 Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, December 31, 1918.

President Weber presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New member: Bert Fisher, drums.

Transfers deposited: Algie Moore, trombone, drum major, 542, Flint, Mich.; Harold C. Macquarrie, drums, 189, Stockton; Mrs. Will O'Fallon, piano, 346, Santa Cruz; Vera Violet Russell, piano, 368, Reno; Will O'Fallon, drums, 346, Santa Cruz; Cliff Waggoner, drums, 167, San Bernardino; R. E. Moulton, violin, 365, Great Falls; C. E. Kutzner, tuba, 712, Huntington Beach; Chas. C. Willis, piano, 368, Reno; R. M. Cruse, saxophone, 189, Stockton.

Full members from transfer: T. C. Girton, Chas. W. Hawley.

Withdrawn: Chester E. Platt, Fred Hammes, Lester Stephens.

Resigned: R. M. Davis, Martin C. Ketels, Chandler Stewart.

Deceased: John F. McInerney.

Fred Mundwyler Passes Away.

Fred Mundwyler, veteran bass player, passed away at his home in this city at 1 o'clock on the morning of January 1st. He had been ailing for some time. He was in his 75th year. His passing will be mourned by the entire membership. He was a fine gentleman of the old school and well liked by all who knew him. He is survived by a brother, J. L. Mundwyler, well-known oboe player.

Members will note that through a typographical error the telephone number of Wm. Wertsch is incorrect in the new address book. The number should be Park 2563.

Members will also take notice that the correct telephone number of A. Kanaert, flutist, is Park 6504.

"Farmer" Bowers.

Ewing Bowers informs us that he is now a real farmer only lacking in one essential—the whiskers. He has a ten-acre place near Lincoln, Cal., and is raising fruit and chickens and is doing very nicely. He sends New Year's greeting to all the boys.

Increase in Suennen Family.

On December 19th, Leo Suennen, violinist at the Black Cat Cafe, became the proud and happy father of a six-pound baby boy. At last accounts mother and babe were doing well.

Was He Unappreciated?

In the death at Portland, Ore., recently of Ewald Miller of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, the world of instrumental music lost an artist of rare character and talents. To most local musicians, Miller was known solely as a bass player, but his real instrument was the 'cello. On the latter he was said by those who had heard him at his best that he had a tone as fine and rich as that of Anton Hekking. But, the modern music which, in common with his fellows, he was compelled to play in order to earn a living, exercised such an irritating influence upon him that he preferred to use the bass, and few ever knew of his qualities on the 'cello. In his impatience over the incipient nature of most orchestral parts for the latter instrument, Miller would frequently depart from the prescribed notes and indulge in

variations and improvisations of his own. These were not generally understood or welcomed by conductors, and they put Miller into disfavor as a 'cello performer. Eventually the combination of the humdrum scoring and the resentment of the leaders at the liberties he took, broke Miller's interest in 'cello playing in public, and he reserved his art for his intimate friends.

It is said that Miller also possessed remarkable gifts in connection with the usually prosaic bass. By deft manipulation of the strings and marvelous fingering he could wring from the bigger viol almost every tone that could be gotten from the 'cello, reproducing the latter both in range and modulation, and on it he could play, with perfect ease and masterful interpretation, many viola concertos as well. But to the last, this rare skill remained unknown save to Miller's closest friends. He reserved it, in the main, for that lonely consolation to which all musicians of the truer class resort when "time and tide" operate against them and their instrument becomes their only heart companion.

Tivoli Opera House.

San Francisco, Cal., December 30, 1918.

The Publicity Committee,

Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

Gentlemen:

I have been instructed by Dr. Carlos de Mandil to formally deny on his behalf the rumor that he has resigned his position as musical director at the Tivoli Theatre. Neither does he contemplate such action in the near future. Dr. de Mandil has contracted for a considerable period. As such suggestions often give rise to false im-

pressions among fellow members, I trust you will give this letter the desired publicity.

Thanking you in advance, I beg to remain,

Yours obediently,

GREGORY KRESHOVER.

Please take note of the following changes of address:

Anthes, Fred P., 4902 California St.—Pacific 7175 and Pacific 973.

Cadwalader, Edna, 2711 Ashby Ave., Berkeley, Cal.—Berkeley 352-W.

De Souza, Victor L. F., 1821 Harwood Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Fogel, M.—Fruitvale 1520-W.

Gray, Dan F., care of Tower Cafe, Seal Beach, Cal.

Grofe, Ferdie, 201-A Hoffman Ave.—Mission 5458

Gum, A. C., Hotel Rex, Oakland—Oakland 6127.

Hayes, Helene, Court Hotel.

Kanaert, A.—Park 6504.

Wilson, Clark, 1065 61st Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Left for China.

Mr. Arthur Cody and Earl Currens left last week for Shanghai, China, to fill a musical engagement. They were royally serenaded by a brass band as they left on their long journey across the seas. Lester Stevens was master of ceremonies and left nothing undone along the lines of a serenade befitting the occasion.

The following members have been recently discharged from the army and navy: Paul Simney, Geo. Eckhardt, F. Max Minor, Thos. Holman, J. L. Ruddick, A. F. Riese, R. Herold, B. L. Smith, F. Fragale, F. Anthes, I. C. Perkins.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE			
BANK OF ITALY			
SAVINGS	COMMERCIAL	TRUST	
HEAD OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO			
December 31, 1918.			
RESOURCES			
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate			\$29,915,661.41
Other Loans (Collateral and Personal)			29,953,373.52
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults (Head Office and Branches)			3,486,319.21
Other Real Estate			302,817.75
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit			420,010.96
Other Resources			449,415.30
United States, State, Municipal and Other Bonds		\$14,538,649.45	
CASH and due from Banks		14,479,913.90	29,018,563.35
Total			\$93,546,161.50
LIABILITIES			
Capital, Fully Paid			\$ 5,000,000.00
Surplus		\$1,250,000.00	
Undivided Profits		750,000.00	2,000,000.00
Dividends Unpaid			188,311.50
Letters of Credit			420,010.96
DEPOSITS			85,937,839.04

A. P. Giannini and W. R. Williams, being separately duly sworn, each for himself, says that said A. P. Giannini is President and that said W. R. Williams is Cashier of the Bank of Italy, the Corporation above mentioned, and that every statement contained herein is true of his own knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1918.
 THOMAS S. BURNES, Notary Public.

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH			
As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Resources			
December 31, 1904	\$ 285,436.97	December 31, 1914	\$18,030,401.59
December 31, 1906	1,899,947.28	December 31, 1916	39,805,995.24
December 31, 1908	2,574,004.90	December 31, 1917	77,473,152.79
December 31, 1910	6,539,861.49	December 31, 1918	93,546,161.50
December 31, 1912	11,228,814.56		
Number of Depositors—December 31, 1917, 141,298; December 31, 1918, 161,626			
Savings Deposits Made on or Before Jan. 10, 1919, Will Earn Interest from Jan. 1, 1919			

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Members of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

BANK OF ITALY, Southeast corner Montgomery and Clay Street; Market Street Branch, Junction Market, Turk and Mason streets. For the half year ending December 31, 1918, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1919. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1919. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1919, will earn interest from January 1, 1919.

A. P. GIANNINI, President.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, Southeast corner Montgomery and Clay streets. For the half year ending December 31, 1918, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1919. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1919. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1919, will earn interest from January 1, 1919.

A. SBARBORO, President.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK (Member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.), Valencia and Sixteenth streets. For the half year ending December 31, 1918, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, will be payable on and after January 2, 1919. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1919.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY. For the half year ending December 31, 1918, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1919. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1919. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1919, will earn interest from January 1, 1919.

G. BACIGALUPI, President.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier and Secretary.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market street, near Fourth. For the half year ending December 31, 1918, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1919. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1919.

H. C. KLEVESAHN, Cashier.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 316 Montgomery street. For the half-year ending December 31, 1918, a dividend upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 2, 1919.

S. L. ABBOT, Vice-President.

BANK ROBBER DIPLOMATS.

Here is a description of the type of men who rule Russia today, as gathered by Professor Ludovic H. Grondys, Socialist, correspondent for the Le Temps and L'Illustration, in a long tour of Russia recently:

"Almost all the Bolshevik leaders are people who have returned from America. These were supplemented by an immense swarm of criminals released from Siberia, as also liberated criminals from the prisons in Moscow, Petrograd and other places. A certain number of those exiled to Siberia under the old regime were political prisoners but a far greater number were actual criminals.

"The first thing that these did after getting back to Russia was to burn courts and police courts. They thus destroyed records and Rogues' Galleries. With the records of their criminality destroyed they could safely pose as political martyrs. Every town and village has the right to have a Revolutionary Tribunal, and can decree anything it pleases. All laws have been abolished. Only those having certificates of being thorough-going Bolsheviks can be elected to Soviets or Revolutionary Tribunals. The principle (!) prevails that 'Anybody who has been in Siberia and suffered from the law ought to know something about it.'"

General A. Dobrajansky, recently arrived in New York City as representative of a group of united Russians, says:

"As an instance of the caliber of men composing the various Soviets (self-elected representatives of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee,) let me cite a few names of the members of the Soviet of Bagowestchensk. We have the President, Tobelson, a German spy, ex-jailbird and robber; Mochin of the Executive Committee,

a deserter from the Russian army, a counterfeiter and ex-jailbird; his assistant, Tchatskovsky, also an ex-jailbird; Commissioner of Prisons Emilianoff, ex-jailbird and robber; his assistant, Nakileff, previously condemned to jail for robbery; the Commissioner of Food, who was convicted for misappropriation of funds; Korovin, Commissioner of Schools, an ex-jailbird; Tillick, convicted for robbery, now Commissioner of Finance; Mithin, Commissioner of Militia, an ex-jailbird, and finally we have as Commissioner of Health an illiterate peasant. And these are the men who are at the head of affairs in Russia today!"

ITALIAN MISSION ARRIVES.

The Italian labor mission which is visiting this country in an effort to bring about closer relations between the labor movement of Italy and the United States, arrived in San Francisco last Tuesday evening and are stopping at the Lankershim Hotel.

The members of the commission are:

Alecste de Ambris, member of the chamber of deputies, former private in the army.

Romo Sabbatini, linotype operator, former member of the council of Rome.

Carlo Bazzi, secretary of the Ravenna Chamber of Labor.

Adelmo Cuzzani, stone mason, member of the Italian Union of Labor.

Amilcare de Ambris, labor official.

Silvano Pasulo, editor of "La Battaglia" and member of the communal board of Carrara.

The members of the commission will address the Labor Council this evening.

One has to try and be a little bit of everybody in order to understand everybody, and that's life.

LABOR IS READY, 1919!

By Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

The new year is at hand.

It would be trite to say that new things lie in wait.

We have grown accustomed to new things.

The war has been a new thing to America, to labor, to capital, to government—to all of us.

With the war have come new things, new methods, new ideals, new inspirations.

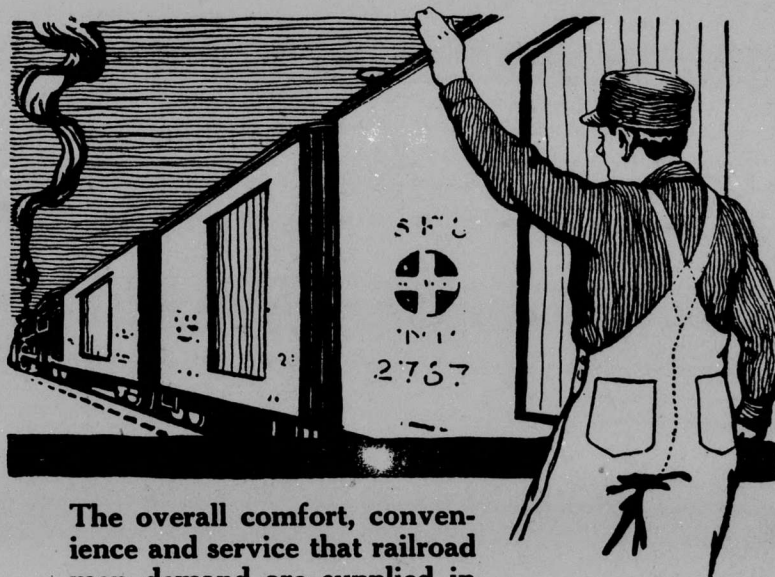
We have had unusual problems to solve, and we have employed unusual methods in solving them.

Labor, perhaps more than any other single element in our society, has never hesitated in adopting these new methods, in adjusting itself to the changed viewpoint, in putting its best foot forward. Only labor has insisted upon knowing that what was found necessary to do would be for the benefit of all, and in furtherance of the common good.

The new year may be considered as almost symbolic of the new time to come. Readjustment, reconstruction, faces the entire world. We have passed through the fires of hell, and we have come forth with a new vision, fired with a new zeal to deal forth justice for all mankind, and to rid the world forever of the destructive forces that would debase our morality and destroy the best that is in us.

The organized workers of America did not need this cleansing fire, entailing such sacrifices of blood and wealth. Labor's motives have always been for the common weal. Its hopes have always been bound up inextricably with those of the great majority of the people. Its viewpoint

(Continued on page 15)



The overall comfort, convenience and service that railroad men demand are supplied in

CARHARTT OVERALLS

to a greater degree than in any other overalls made in the U. S. A.

- pockets where and as they should be.
- reinforcements wherever strain comes.
- roomy and comfortable, yet neat and proper fitting.

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BETTER CLASS OF STORES



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 27, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Electrical Workers 151—J. J. Dougherty, vice Geo. Walsh, deceased. Marine Gasoline Engineers—E. W. Cotter, F. W. Engle, vice J. M. Hale and Fred McCormack, H. J. Theiman. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Bakers' Union No. 24, with reference to its controversy with Master Bakers' Association. From U. S. Senator Smoot and Congressman Nolan, with reference to the McKellar-Keating bill. From Board of Public Works, granting an increase of \$1.00 per day to Asphalt Workers. From Draftsmen's Union, thanking Council for courtesies extended its representative, Wm. J. Wilkinson.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of the Gas Workers' Union. From the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul, relative to the unfair attitude of the White Enamel Refrigerator Company of that city.

Resolutions Adopted—Resolutions were submitted by Delegates M. A. Trummer and Phil Englund (Tailors), requesting Council to invite Mr. John D. Barry to address the delegates on President Wilson and the League of Nations. From the United Textile Workers of America, with reference to the eight-hour day and requesting Council's indorsement of same. From the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, inclosing copy of resolutions embodying a set of principles which will underlie the future work of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. (See resolutions printed in the "Labor Clarion.")

Reports of Unions—Jewelry Workers—Reported that after a protracted strike in New York they have won a 44-hour week. Ladies' Garment Workers—Employers have cancelled agreement between association and the union.

Report of Executive Committee—The matter of the Jewelry Workers and their controversy with Sorenson & Co. and the Albert Samuels Co., were referred to the secretary to bring about a conference to adjust the trouble. On the complaint of Carpenters 483, relative to the Hetch Hetchy work, the matter was laid over for one week. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the French laundries that have not signed the agreement with the Laundry Workers' Union. In the matter of the resolutions from Shoe Clerks' Union 410, relative to the early closing hour including Saturday, your committee recommended that the Council indorse said resolutions to take effect January 4, 1919. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Moved to reconsider action of last meeting of Council to send a delegate to Labor Congress at Chicago, Ill.; motion lost, 60 ayes, 81 noes. A motion to close debate was made and carried.

New Business—Moved to instruct the secretary to communicate with Senator Johnson to hasten action on the Nolan minimum wage bill; carried. Moved, that the secretary be instructed to communicate with Senators and Congressmen from California, requesting that they demand the cancellation of contracts to build ships in China; carried.

Moved, that the Regent Theatre be taken out of the unfair list; carried.

Receipts—\$265.60. Expenses—\$172.85.

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Wishing your organization a Prosperous and Happy New Year,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FROM ACROSS THE POND.

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council has received an interesting communication from William Mosses, president of the Patternmakers' Association of England, and connected with the Ministry of Munitions of that country, dealing with the British labor situation. Mosses was a member of the British labor mission which visited the United States during the early part of this year. He and Charles Duncan, another member of the mission, spent a few days in San Francisco last February and attended one of the Labor Council meetings.

Mosses writes that state arbitration on all matters relating to wages was instituted in Great Britain in March of 1915. Since that time the committee on production, a body dealing with wages and similar matters had granted to the workers an advance of about \$5.75 per week. In addition to this advance the Ministry of Munitions had granted a 12 1/3 per cent increase on the earnings of skilled time workmen, which had been extended by the committee on production to practically all other workers who by any stretch of imagination could claim to be engaged on munitions. Mosses says that the signing of the armistice automatically ended this condition and the government rushed a bill through Parliament maintaining the present rate of wages in all industries at their present standard so long as the cost of living remains at its present height. The old committee on production has now become a wage committee and has power to compel any employer who tries to reduce wages or who does not pay the "prescribed rate" to toe the line or suffer the consequences.

Attention is called to a bill the government is preparing, which seeks to deal with the restitution of pre-war workshop conditions. In the opinion of Mosses, this is impossible. However, he believes that there is ample time to think over this knotty problem, as the House of Commons does not meet until March.

In describing the general industrial situation, Mosses says it is uncertain and tricky. He says that all piece work and night work on munitions has been stopped and that thousands of women have been discharged. In order to relieve the situation the government is paying the women \$5 and the men \$6 per week for a period of thirteen weeks after dismissal. Quite a number of demonstrations of protest to the Ministry of Labor have been staged by discharged people, and because of this a number of layoffs have been modified or suspended. Many women are returning to their old occupations, and unemployment seems not to have created any distress so far.

OUT FOR FIVE DAY WEEK.

Painters' Union No. 19 will on January 9 conduct a referendum vote on a proposal to establish a five-day working week. All of the house painters of San Francisco and the bay district are to vote upon this question within the next few weeks. If the plan meets with approval by the journeymen, it means that painters are not to work hereafter on Saturdays. Proponents of the measure say that it will keep more of the men at work by distributing same among a larger number of men and will also give more of the needed time for recreation and education.

It is easy for a man to follow advice that coincides with his own views.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

A STUPENDOUS BILL EVERY ACT NEW

GUS EDWARDS' ANNUAL SONG REVUE introducing OLGA COOK and a Company of Thirty in "The Fountain of Youth"; GEORGE LE MAIRE, assisted by Clay Crouch in their laughing success, "The New Physician"; "RUBEVILLE," a melange of Rural Mirth and Melody, featuring Harry B. Watson and James Carney; Mr. LEO BEERS, Vaudeville's Distinctive Entertainer; "FOUR BUTTERCUPS," A Novelty Surprise; HEARST WEEK-LY; SARAH PADDEEN in "The Eternal Barrier," the Supreme Novelty Playlet of the Season.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A
BERTILLION
They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter
745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and Seventh Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets \$58,893,078.42
Deposits 54,358,496.50
Reserve and Contingent Funds. 2,330,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund 295,618.00

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.

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Between Mission and Valencia Sts.

IRON TRADES PROTEST.

Acting upon the press reports to the effect that contracts for the construction of twenty vessels have been awarded to shipyards in Japan, and that John A. McGregor, Pacific Coast representative of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and Louis Luckenbach, steamship operator, are soon to depart for Japan to guard the interests of the Government in the execution of these and other contemplated contracts of a similar character, the Iron Trades Council last Monday evening passed resolutions strongly protesting against the building of American ships in Japan. The Council also reiterated its opposition to the building of United States ships in China. Immediate cancellation of these wartime contracts in Asiatic shipyards is demanded.

Copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to all metal trades councils of the Pacific Coast and affiliated unions asking them to join in the protest and to petition Congress with the request that it do its utmost to secure fair competition for American workers, in order that American working standards and living conditions be maintained.

The resolutions are, in part, as follows:

Resolved, By the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and vicinity, representing 35,000 American citizens and workmen in the metal and shipbuilding industries, that we hereby protest to the utmost against the award of any contracts whatever to shipyards in China and Japan, that we petition for the immediate cancellation of all such contracts, and most earnestly petition the governmental authorities to formulate a new shipbuilding program at once and institute such measures as will secure abundant opportunity for American labor to earn a proper living wage, sufficient to maintain each laborer and mechanic and his family, according to a just American standard of life, without subjecting them to enslaving and degrading competition with Asiatic and other cheap labor.

A. G. Atwood, who has just returned from Washington, where he represented the Council before the appeal board, made his report at last Monday night's meeting. Following this report the council referred action in regard to adoption of the Macy award to the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council, which convenes in Portland next Monday. R. W. Burton, Frank C. Miller and A. G. Atwood were selected to represent the council at the Portland meeting.

It was also decided to ask the Metal Trades Association, which represents the so-called private employers, to open negotiations with a view of effecting an agreement in regard to the retroactive clause in the Macy award.

UPHOLSTERERS.

B. B. Rosenthal, retiring president of the Upholsters' Union, is to be given a silver service set by the members of the organization in testimonial of their appreciation of his years of service as an officer. Rosenthal has been president seven terms and business agent twelve years. He remains in the latter post. He has also represented the organization as delegate to the labor council and the State Federation of Labor and has been active in its affairs for twenty years.

At its last meeting the union elected the following officers: President J. A. Ray; vice-president, Miss M. Miller; treasurer A. Estelita; financial secretary, O. L. Ebenritter; recording secretary, F. E. Silva; business agent, B. B. Rosenthal; sergeant at arms, G. W. Peyser; trustees, M. Davis, P. Farley, A. McMullen; delegates to Labor Council, B. B. Rosenthal, Mrs. L. Cook; delegates to Building Trades Council, B. B. Rosenthal, A. Estelita, O. L. Ebenritter; delegates to state district council of upholsters, B. B. Rosenthal, J. A. Ray.

A CHANCE TO SAIL.

Regulations governing enrollment of men for service on merchant ships have been changed so to permit men between the ages of 18 and 35 years, inclusive, to volunteer for sea training aboard the ship *Iris*, it was announced by Acting Supervisor of Sea Training Henry Avila.

For several months there has been a ban on the acceptance of men of draft age, unless they volunteered as marine firemen. Now that the provisions of the draft are no longer operative the recruiting service of the Shipping Board is authorized to take men from 18 to 35 years of age and train them for any department the men desire.

Scores of California men are volunteering for the sea training. The national emergency is not over as far as the American merchant marine is concerned. Thousands of new seamen, firemen, oilers, stewards, watertenders and cooks are needed immediately. The Shipping Board proposes to man every new ship and the hundreds of carriers now being completed.

Men accepted from California are placed aboard the merchant marine training ship *Iris*, which is based at San Francisco. After six weeks of sea training they are assigned to merchant ships.

Those who want to volunteer for the *Iris* training may do so by applying at recruiting service headquarters, 369 Pine street, San Francisco, in person or by mail. None but Americans are accepted.

JEWELRY WORKERS WIN.

The International Jewelry Workers' Union has just won a big strike in New York. There were 1700 workers involved and the strike only lasted about a week, when the employers conceded the 44-hour week and the conditions contended for by the organization.

MUCH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Stories that the nations of the world are facing starvation lose their force, according to a statement by the Washington correspondent of the New York "World," who says that Australia has 200,000,000 bushels of last season's wheat crop and that the end of the war has opened her granaries to the world. By the middle of January Australia will harvest its new crop. This will increase the surplus, now looming large. England is preparing to move this wheat surplus, which she will buy for 96 cents a bushel. The "World" correspondent states that he has been informed that this wheat could be landed in American ports for \$1.80 a bushel. The United States Government has pledged farmers that it will pay \$2.20 a bushel for wheat raised in this country. This is 40 cents more than the cost of Australian wheat, but the \$2.20 rate will be maintained because winter wheat has been planted by the farmers on the promise that they will be paid that rate.

It is stated that there is little likelihood of any great rush in this country for the 96-cent wheat, for it would be almost impossible for a United States miller to get ships to import the Australian grain. But if an American miller can secure ships, the correspondent says, there is no way to prevent him from buying this cheaper wheat, transport it here and mill it.

Chairman Leyer of the House committee on agriculture is quoted as estimating that the United States will pay to farmers this year \$500,000,000—the difference between the world market price and the price guaranteed by the administration. Last year's wheat crop in this country yielded close to 1,000,000,000 bushels, or five times more than Australia's surplus crop of last year.

The soap factory flavor in one's mouth the morning after is called "moral awakening."

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

MEN!

Where is Your Old-Time Reciprocity?



By **ALBERT S. SAMUELS**

Time was when Union Labor was regarded as the most conscientious of all classes in supporting the official paper.

Lately I seldom hear a man say, "I am patronizing you because you advertise in the official organ of my Union." I like to hear men say that. I appreciate the large patronage that Union men have given me and are giving me, but I want them to see that their paper gets the credit that is due it.

I believe in and support Union Labor. In return I want you men to patronize me. I will give full value for every dollar spent here, and any time you are not satisfied with a purchase I will make a prompt and just adjustment. I promise you a square deal in diamonds, watches, jewelry and optical goods.

Watchmakers *The Albert S. Samuels Co.* Jewelers Opticians

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Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
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Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

*Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (31) Architect Press, The.....245 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....263 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
(163) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(84) Liberty Press.....26 Fremont
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. C.....3390 Eighteenth
(23) *Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....26 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(88) *†Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....515 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
(33) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....1733 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....88 First
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....134 Golden Gate Ave.
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisich, Louis L.....340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(181) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The...
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin.....767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Mrs. James T. Kelsey, wife of James T. Kelsey of the "Examiner" chapel, died suddenly at her home, 698 Bush street, on Friday, December 27, 1918. Mrs. Kelsey succumbed to heart trouble. The remains were interred at Cypress Lawn cemetery. Besides the husband, two sisters survive, Kate E. Gately and Mrs. W. H. O. Tothoroh. Mrs. Kelsey was 58 years of age and the daughter of the late Major Thomas B. Gately. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey had been married 34 years and Mr. Kelsey has the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends, especially his old associates on the "Examiner" where he has been employed for many years.

Corporal C. Val Farley, employed at the Phillips & Van Orden chapel at the time of his enlistment, writes a very cheerful note to his friend Henry S. Wedel of the Bolte & Braden chapel. The note is from somewhere in France and Farley reports himself in good health, but regrets he could not spend Christmas at home.

Up to the end of the year the following members of No. 21's honor roll have reported having been mustered out of either the military or naval service: Alfred A. Adams, F. X. Baumann, S. A. Crandall, Carl H. Fox, Lucien Gerard, Harry Leneau, F. J. McCarthy, E. H. Schneider, Jr., Mack D. Ward and George P. Sorensen and Theodore Steffen, apprentices.

Word reached San Francisco during the week of the death of William A. Donohue, a member of No. 21, who enlisted in the marines at Mare Island last May. Donohue was reported wounded several weeks ago, but death did not occur until November 1. His wife, Mrs. Maud Donohue, also a member of the I. T. U., who is now living at their old home in Cokato, Minn., was notified of the death and in turn sent word to D. S. White, chairman of the "Examiner" chapel in which place both Mr. and Mrs. Donohue had been employed during their short residence in this city. Donohue was born in New London, Conn., being 30 years of age at the time of his death. He removed to Duluth, Minn., where he met and married Miss Maude Clark, both being employed on the Duluth News-Tribune. Afterward Donohue purchased the Cokato (Minn.) "Enterprise" which he owned and published up to the time of his enlistment last May. Mr. and Mrs. Donohue made many friends while in San Francisco and the news of his death was a shock to all.

The appointment by Gov. William D. Stephens of Stanley B. Wilson as a member of the State Board of Education was received with much gratification by the members of the Typographical Union throughout the State. Mr. Wilson has been actively identified with the labor movement in Los Angeles for the past fifteen years. He was president of the Los Angeles Typographical Union during the eight-hour strike and was president of the Los Angeles Labor Temple Association for six years and also was editor of the Los Angeles "Citizen" for ten years. up until the time that the paper became the property of the Labor Council of that city.

Influenza and pneumonia have caused a large number of deaths among the membership of the International Typographical Union. During the period when the epidemic was at its height throughout the country, from September 21st to November 20th, inclusive, 311 death benefits were paid, totaling \$102,393.76. This is more than double the usual number in a similar period in normal times and a majority of these deaths can be attributed to the prevalent disease or as a result of the after effects. A number of our members in war service succumbed during the period mentioned, several being killed in battle and some dying of disease in various training camps in this country.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1095 Market.
Bay and River Stevedores—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East.
Bill Posters—Meet 3d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 742 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.
Horsehoes—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 3—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 182—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammersmen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 51A—112 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Tramway No. 687—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenherbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

(Continued from page 11)

has always been: "How much good for how many people?"

And so labor faces the new year calmly and confidently, secure in the knowledge of having done its uttermost in the performance of a noble task; ready to give service for the good of all our people and our Republic; confident that good will, justice, freedom and democracy will prevail over the whole world.

J. J. Vanbuskirk of the employment service of the United States Department of Labor is listing soldiers' and sailors for employment in the new merchant marine service. He says there will be need for one million men. Men are rated according to tests they have made in various camps.

In countries which have been ruled from the top down, without any regard for the masses making up the rest of the civilization of the country, we find a convulsion occurring with bloodshed and murder. No country can give freedom. It can give opportunity for freedom and it devolves upon the people having the opportunity to take advantage of it and exercise freedom.—Samuel Gompers.

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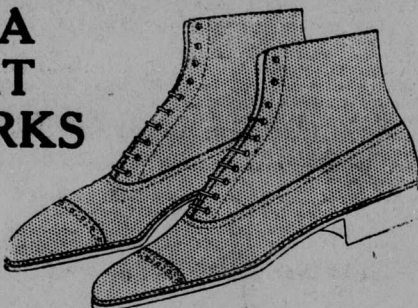
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BOILERMAKERS' ELECTION.

The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local No. 6, has elected the following officers: President, John J. Kane; vice-president, Charles McNamee; financial secretary, James T. Duggan; recording secretary, Charles E. Clarke; treasurer, James T. Duggan; business agents, J. Hannigan, M. J. McGuire; inspector, John Coll; trustees, J. Cardone, J. Crotty, F. Kennedy, L. Martinelli; members of the executive board, J. Bowser, J. Crotty, T. Culligan, James T. Duggan, J. Hannigan, James Healy, Thomas Keenan, Frank Kennedy, M. J. McGuire, P. O'Halloran; delegates to the S. F. Labor Council, J. Crotty, James T. Duggan, D. Haggerty, J. Hannigan, George Hilton, John J. Kane, M. J. McGuire, P. O'Halloran, S. M. O'Sullivan, James Rulofson.

LABOR OFFICIAL IN CITY.

Patrick Flynn, secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union, and second vice-president of the International Seamen's Union of America, was in the city for a few days, attending to urgent business for the local union. He has again gone to Washington, where he is taking care of the affairs of the international union. Flynn is acting as international president while Andrew Furuseth is in France for the purpose of taking part in the international labor conference to be held in the city of the peace conference.

UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED.

The Teamsters' Union, Local 85 at its last meeting re-elected John A. O'Connell as one of its delegates to the Labor Council by acclamation. A similar courtesy was paid to James Hopkins, again selected a delegate from the organization to the State Federation of Labor.

BLACKSMITHS' COUNCIL.

The vote for business agent of District Council No. 26 of Blacksmiths' and Helpers was canvassed at the meeting held Sunday, with the result that George Cullen of San Francisco won from James Hurry of Oakland by a vote of 358 to 90. The council is composed of unions in San Francisco, Oakland, Vallejo, and Point Richmond. Cullen has been in his present position for several years. The following officers for the District Council have been nominated without opposition and will be formally seated on January 26: President, Daniel Dewar; vice-president, Fred Puelecka; secretary-treasurer, James J. McTiernan; executive board, Daniel Dewar of San Francisco, Thomas Shea of Point Richmond, Matthew Ryan of Vallejo and Fred Puelecka of Oakland.

BOOKBINDERS ELECT.

Bookbinders and Bindery Women have elected the following officers to serve the union for the new term: President, T. J. O'Leary; vice-president, Esther Crawford; secretary-business agent, J. D. Kelly; treasurer, Joseph Floyd; executive board—T. J. O'Leary, George Ruehn, Harry Brown, Robert Tilton, Esther Crawford, Loretta Kane and Ella Wunderlich; delegates to Labor Council—Thomas P. Garrity, T. J. O'Leary, Robert Tilton, J. D. Kelly, Ella Wunderlich, Loretta Kane and Kate Bridgewood.

The West Virginia Air Craft Company, of Warwood, Va., completed its contract with the government for the building of airplanes on December 15th, and will begin the manufacture of high grade toys. Little change in equipment will be required, and the management announces the retention of its skilled union woodworkers.

CHARLES BLACK.

Information as to the whereabouts of Charles Black, born in Pittsburg, Pa., 27 years ago is sought by his mother. Black left St. Louis, Mo., about 1906, where he had been learning the electrical business. It is known that he has worked in Seattle and San Francisco during the past year. He has fallen heir to an estate of about \$80,000 and his mother, Mrs. W. Black, 438 Davison Road, Highland Park, Mich., is anxious to locate him.

SALARY ESTIMATES INADEQUATE.

The supplemental estimates of the Department heads for increase in government salaries, just submitted to the House Appropriations Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury are regarded as wholly inadequate by the legislative committee of the National Federation of Federal Employees, it was stated at the headquarters. Pending a scientific reclassification of government salaries, by a commission upon which the employees shall have representation, the Federation asks and will continue to urge Congress to grant a flat increase of a dollar a day, of \$360 per year, to meet the present high cost of living. This organization, which has 110 local branches throughout the United States and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is working to secure the establishment of a wage adjustment commission, and is also working for the passage by the Senate of the Johnson-Nolan minimum wage bill for government employees, which has already passed the House by a large majority and provides a minimum of \$3 per day, or \$1080 per year.

AFFILIATED WITH TEAMSTERS.

The Bakery Wagon Drivers of Oakland, known as Salesmen of Bakery Goods, local union No. 102, have voted to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters on January 1. The union has heretofore been under the jurisdiction of the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers. This action was taken by the San Francisco unions some two years ago.

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